FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 DECEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes hit two large maritime targets off the Iranian coast, set fire to an oil tanker near Emam Hasan and struck the Emam Hasan oil pumping station, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Tehran radio reported that Iraqi planes heavily damaged an Iraqi-registered ship, the *Ibn al-Bitar, near the coast of Iran.*

The Iraqi communique also reported that the Air Force attacked military and industrial targets in Bakhtaran and carried out a "devastating raid" on ammunition depots in Shahabad. IRNA announced that at least 60 civilians were killed and 190 wounded in 23 December Iraqi raids on Bakhtaran and that the toll from Sunday's attacks stood at 133 civilians dead. In remarks cited by Tehran radio, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, who was on an inspection tour of flood-ravaged Bushehr Province, declared that Iraqi raids on Iranian population centers have forced Iran to "retaliate in a similar fashion."

A military spokesman cited by INA stressed that Iraqi raids were restricted to "military areas" and charged that Iran's "false claims" were aimed at justifying its own shelling of residential areas. According to another communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio, 5 civilians were killed and 25 wounded when Iranian warplanes attacked residential areas in Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate, and 7 civilians were killed and 83 wounded, including 50 children, when an enemy plane attacked an elementary school in Khanaqin. According to communiques cited by IRNA, Iranian warplanes "heavily pounded" military and economic centers in Diyanah 24 December, and three surface-to-surface missiles caused "heavy losses" at industrial units in Basra 21 December.

Lebanon

Camps War — A Palestinian source in Baghdad expressed "satisfaction" with the Arab League decision to form a committee to mediate an end to the camps war, Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio reported. PLO official Faruq Qaddumi affirmed in a press statement following the Tunis meeting that the PLO is ready to cooperate with the "legitimate Lebanese authority" in defining the Palestinian presence, the radio noted. After a meeting of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, Speaker Husayn al-Husayni said that the resolutions adopted by the Arab foreign ministers represent a "flagrant shirking of responsibility," Beirut radio reported. The radio also said that consultations to end the camps war continue in Damascus where Amal leader Nabih Birri met with Iranian officials and received a message from the Soviet leadership. Palestinian and Amal forces exchanged artillery fire along combat lines in Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

UNIFIL Soldier Wounded — A Swedish soldier was seriously wounded when a UNIFIL convoy was caught in cross fire in the Yatar area of southern Lebanon, according to Jerusalem radio.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak received Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, MENA reported. President Mubarak also had a 2-hour meeting with Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat, according to the agency.

Israel

A Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Jerusalem radio confirmed that, in line with its policy of no negotiations with the PLO, Israel rejected Yasir 'Arafat's proposal on talks conveyed to Shim'on Peres some 6 months ago.

Ira Rapoport was sentenced to 30 months in prison for "general sabotage" and membership in a terrorist organization as well as for involvement in the attack on former Nabulus Mayor Bassam al-Shak'ah, IDF Radio reported.

Maghreb

Bourguiba in France — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba was received by French President Francois Mitterrand, Tunis radio reported. Bourguiba arrived 21 December on a private visit for dental treatment, the radio disclosed.

Libyan Delegation to Algeria — Algerian Foreign Minister Taleb Ibrahimi welcomed Libyan Foreign Secretary Kamil Hasan al-Mansur and his delegation, according to Algiers radio.

DRA

The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council elected PDPA Secretary General Najibullah chairman of a committee to draft a new constitution, Kabul radio announced.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 247 *24 December 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Najibullah To Chair Drafting of Constitution ..... C 1
Najibullah Addresses Army Youth Secretaries ..... C 1
Army Youth Session Ends; Resolution Issued ..... C 3

INDIA

Protocol Signed With USSR for Exploring Oil ..... E 1
Pakistan Said Not To Support Terrorist Activity ..... E 1
Breakaway Akali Dal Leader Arrested ..... E 1
Normalcy 'Fast Returning' to South Goa ..... E 1
Violent Incidents Result in 10 Deaths in Tripura ..... E 1
Strike Called in Protest ..... E 2
'Normal Life' Affected ..... E 2
'Terrorists', Suspected Pakistani Spy Arrested ..... E 2
Suspected 'Terrorist' Killed in Amritsar ..... E 2

PAKISTAN

Junejo on Karachi Situation, Outside Involvement ..... F 1
Curfew To Be Relaxed in Karachi 24 Dec ..... F 1
Economic Commission With PRC Begins 23 Dec ..... F 1
Agreement Reached To Increase Trade ..... F 1
Talks Termed 'Constructive' ..... F 1

IRAN

Khomeyni Denies Amnesty Committee Dissolved ..... I 1
Majlis Speaker on Retaliation 'Without Limits' ..... I 1
Terms Enemies 'Humiliated' ..... I 1
Majlis Speaker's Son 'Fled' to Canada *[Montreal]* ..... I 2
Kharrazi on War, U.S. Arms Deal, Issues ..... I 2
Further Reportage on Visit by French Official ..... I 3
Talks Held on Nuclear Generators ..... I 3
Velayati Receives Official ..... I 3
Oil Minister Explains OPEC Session; Prices ..... I 3
KEYHAN Comments on Relations With Sudan *[16 Dec]* ..... I 4
FRG Envoy Apologizes for Frankfurt Incident ..... I 5
UN Envoy Caught in Iraqi Bombing Raids ..... I 5
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq ..... I 5
Iraqi Economic Centers Bombed ..... I 5
Iraqi Aircraft Attack Iraqi Ship ..... I 5
IRGC, Kurdish Operations Viewed ..... I 5
Communique No 2,693 ..... I 6
Communique No 2,694 ..... I 6

Najibullah To Chair Drafting of Constitution
LD231833 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] A session of the DRA Revolutionary Council was chaired today by Acting President of the DRA Revolutionary Council and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council Haji Mohammad Chamkami at the Golkhana Palace. The Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council, on the basis of Article 44 of the DRA Basic Principles of the DRA, elected General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Comrade Najibas the chairman of the drafting commission of the Constitution.

Najibullah Addresses Army Youth Secretaries
LD232306 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Speech by General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Najib at the second nationwide session of primary organizations of Army youth; date, place not specified — recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades, brave youths, on behalf of myself and on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the revolutionary government, allow me to warmly welcome the participants of the second nationwide session of the secretaries of primary organizations of the DYOA of the DRA Army. [passage omitted]

You will be expecting me to tell you about the results of my visit to the Soviet Union, the land of the great Lenin. I would like to say that the results of my meeting with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev and with the people of the Soviet Union during our visit to Moscow, Tashkent, and Samarkand, were extraordinarily (?great). Our talks with the Soviet leaders were sincere and friendly, and took place in an atmosphere of unity of opinion and friendship. In assessing the level of relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and the DRA, we had complete unity of opinion. These relations are based on the long term interests of our neighboring countries. These relations have good prospects for the future of our all-round development and growth.

In talks with M.S. Gorbachev, we discussed important questions relating to cooperation between the PDPA and the CPSU and the DRA, and emphasized our mutual effort toward their consolidation.

In our talks, special place was given to our exchange of opinions concerning the present situation in our region and the general international situation. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out the readiness of the Soviet Union toward assisting in the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan and the realization of the program of peace through national reconciliation.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo highly assessed the visit of our delegation. We could say that we have (?returned) to our country with [word indistinct] and great inspiration. More than ever before we are confident in the correctness of our policy outlined by the 19th and 20th Plenums of the PDPA Central Committee. We shall further consistently implement this policy. [passage omitted]

Again and again the troops and officers of the DRA have manifested their loyalty to their people. With the fraternal help of the troops and officers of the Soviet Union, they confidently defend the freedom and independence of their homeland. A large number of personnel of the Army and other personnel of the Armed Forces have displayed profound understanding of their patriotic role and have shown examples of heroism and bravery. We could cite many examples of our youths who are heroically fighting along the righteous path of the revolution. In Khost District, Herat Province, Paktia, Nangarhar, Konar, and other places, many such examples exist. [passage omitted]

Under present conditions great tasks lie before the Army youth. The solution of these tasks under the conditions of the increasing threat of war in the world and the danger of nuclear war are of special importance. The situation in the DRA and in the region is not very simple. The undeclared war against our people at the instigation of imperialism headed by the United States, is continuing. International reaction does not agree with the reality of the existence of the free democratic Afghanistan. Therefore the reaction is trying to prevent our development and progress. Under such conditions the party and the state are bound to pay main attention to the questions of the military structure, the consolidation of the DRA Armed Forces, and safeguarding their combat capability. Along with the forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of State Security, our Army is successfully exposing the counterrevolutionary intentions of imperialism and reaction of the region and are firmly enjoying creative strategic combat capability. However, the counterrevolution remains as a real force of danger to the revolutionary gains of our people. In order to achieve complete success in these (?fronts) of the April Revolution, all Afghans should work with great force to maintain first of all the reliable and armed defense of their homeland.

All these matters demand our youth to bring maximum pressure on (?themselves) in military tasks and to be ready, ever and always, for struggle against the cunning and tricky enemy. [passage omitted]

The major task of the Army youth organizations comprises those tasks that are before the Army generally. At the present stage your duty is to enhance the readiness of the Army to a level that will make it possible for the Army to carry out independent armed struggle against the armed counterrevolution and thus ensure the reliable defense of your homeland. So far this task has been undertaken very slowly. There are many reasons for this. One of the reasons is hidden in the major shortcomings of the youth organizations' work. I would like to state briefly that the Army youth activists have not yet deeply recognized the characteristics of the problems. They should know that we are tackling the question of the combat capability of the Army in consideration with the present objective conditions in the country. History has left us with very little (?time) for bringing about fundamental transformations in the country. We should move rapidly; however, we should move correctly.

The past has left us a bitter and sinister legacy. The backwardness of the level of economic, social, and cultural growth of the country has forced us to accomplish tasks in a few years while other countries have carried out such tasks over dozens of years. In the course of the years after the April Revolution, many unsolved, urgent matters are remaining before us. The major obstacle in solving these urgent questions is the undeclared war imposed on the people of Afghanistan by imperialism. Our revolutionary party and state have always desired a political solution to the situation around Afghanistan. In this regard we are enjoying the consistent support of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Our policy is completely in accord with the position of the Soviet Union. During my meeting with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev and other leaders of the Soviet Union in the course of our official Moscow visit a few days ago, it was made possible for us to once again be reassured in this regard.

Our countries have made great efforts and will continue to do so toward the normalization of relations between the DRA and Pakistan. Such efforts will also be increased in the future. The eighth round of talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan will begin in Geneva at the Foreign Ministry level. Certain optimism — however, unfortunately very little — concerning the improvement of political situation in the region at the [word indistinct] exists. Our enemies tie all matters to the presence of the limited contingents of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. But this matter depends on mutual relations between our two countries. The fact that all limited contingents of the Soviet Union will return to their home is also hidden from no one. The question is just one of time and [word indistinct]. This will be implemented speedily when the question of the structure of the DRA Army, an army which will be capable of defending the interests of the peoples against danger from internal and external enemies, is solved, and when we are given practical guarantees of noninterference from abroad. In consideration of this question and formula, the attention of the DYOA should be further drawn to the matter of armed defense. Because many unsolved questions are left before you comrades, leaving a negative effect on the combat capability and combat readiness of the Army, these considerations are:

1. First, is the question of bringing the forces up to strength. Bringing the number of personnel of units and companies to the specified limit should be considered. This question is being tackled in an unsatisfactory manner. The duty of the party has not been carried out. What can the youth organizations do to solve this question? What should they do? The bringing to strength of the forces by volunteers, and slogans and decisions in this regard have been made, but the unfortunate fact is that a great number of them remain unfulfilled. The time has arrived for taking practical and specific, decisive measures.

2. The high level of combat capability of the units demands the professional expertise of the staff. With the help of the Soviet Union, today our Army has been sufficiently equipped with modern warfare weapons and technology. Combat possibilities, equipment, and war technology can be maximally utilized only when correctly applied. [passage omitted]

The contemporary army not only needs weapons and technology; the enemy also possess weapons and combat technology. Our Army should be superior from the morale viewpoint. Our Army is realizing just aims and thus it should have high morale. It defends the interests of the people. Consistent and goal directed work should be carried out toward the military patriotic training of the Army. Only through deep study of the tasks and aims of the April Revolution is it possible to enhance the level of morale and train a brave and courageous soldier. The heroic history of the PDPA, its domestic and foreign policy, and its constructive work, should be actively implemented in the consolidation of the DRA Armed Forces. The spirit of self sacrifice in the way of the people and deep hatred of the enemies of the country should be strengthened. The proud traditions of our people in struggle against colonialists and occupationists enjoy gigantic moral wealth. And today the work and struggle of our youths have enriched it further. [passage omitted]

Concerning the problem of training youths with a spirit of internationalism, friendship and unity between the multinational collectives of the Army are the most important aspects of the work of the youth organizations. The world of internationalism creates great fear in our enemies. The rebels are more fearful of this than the fire of guns. Notwithstanding the fact that the enemies distort these truths, however, in no way can they resist in the face of the great force of reality because internationalism is mutual assistance and mutual friendship. In the last anlysis, all these are a great source of high combat spirit. Mutual assistance, the feeling of having a powerful arm, a neighbour in battle, gives energy to men in combat.

Great facilities exist for the training of youths with high internationalist spirit, namely the growth and deepening of Afghan-Soviet friendship and the combat cooperation of our soldiers. For the solution of this task, the base should be that the Soviet soldier is the friend and brother of the people and soldiers of our country. The Soviet soldier deserves profound respect and gratitude because of his being away from his homeland and shedding his blood for the success of the aspirations of our revolution and our people. Our people expressed this gratitude and thanks at the time of the withdrawal of the six regiments of the Soviet limited military contingents to their homeland.

It should be remembered that another aspect of internationalist training is the consolidation of friendship between the troops of various nationalities. The collectives of our Army are usually multinational. The representatives of all nationalities exist in them and the pressure of war is equally pressing on all of them, including the Pashtuns, Tajiks, Hazaras, Uzbeks, Baluch, Turkmens, Nurestanis, and others. All of them are the representatives of one common home and one great family of our people. The most important task of the youth organizations is the training of mutual respect, strong friendship, and unification between the soldiers of various nationalities of our country.

Comrades, we know that the realization of all these responsible tasks necessitates the improvement of the party leadership and the youth organizations and the elimination of the present shortcomings. Greater trust should be laid on the democratic youth organizations of Afghanistan. Their initiatives should be supported. And they should be assisted in preventing mistakes of

principle. But most members of the party and responsible officials of the units and companies do not carry out precise work with youths. Some time ago accountability and election meetings were held in the youth organizations. On the whole these meetings went on in an orderly manner. They were indicative of the true democracy and the future enhancement of the role and prestige of the DYOA toward the solution of the combat readiness of the forces. However, why did some commanders and political personnel not take part in the reporting DYOA meetings in their units? This is not a normal or correct situation. The party committees and political organs should put an end to such a situation. Those responsible should be seriously investigated.

Those were the ideas I wanted to put before you, the representatives of the Army youth. We hope during the course of the meeting you will openly and constructively discuss and criticize those important matters disturbing the Army youth. [passage omitted]

Army Youth Session Ends; Resolution Issued
LD240326 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The work of the second national session of the secretaries of the primary organizations of the Army's youth ended this morning after issuing a resolution and a message addressed to the members of the DYOA.

The BIA military correspondent reported that Comrade Farid Ahmad Mazdak, a candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the DYOA Central Committee, spoke at this session. His address concerned the activities of the DYOA in strengthening the ranks of the DRA Army for the further enhancement of combat capability of the units and companies. He drew the attention of those taking part in the session to their crucial and formidable duties for the defense of the homeland, people, and revolution, and protection of the borders. This embodies the resolutions of the 20th Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and the speech of General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Comrade Najib, delivered during the first day of work of the session. [passage omitted]

The resolution of the session, which has been presented to all participants, was unanimously approved by those attending. In part, the resolution reads:

We, the participants of the second national session of the secretaries of the primary organizations of the Army's youth, profoundly perceive our responsibilities to the homeland, people, and revolution, and assure the PDPA Central Committee, on behalf of all organizations of the Army's youth, that all young personnel of the Army will discharge their patriotic duty in a heroic manner. We also assure that the Army's youth will struggle for the independence and freedom of our beloved homeland, for the decisive defeat of the counterrevolutionary bands, and for the restoration of peace and security in the historic land of Afghanistan.

The text of the message of the participants of the second national session of the secretaries of the primary organizations of the Army's youth, the DYOA, and all members of the DYOA in the DRA Army, were read. The message in a part says:

We, the participants of the second national session of the secretaries of the primary organizations of the Army's youths, send a message to you. We invite you all, with young hearts, to devote your energy, power, and youthful enthusiasm to the defense of the aspirations of the April Revolution and the independence and freedom of our country.

After reading the resolution of the DRA Revolutionary Council, medals and badges were pinned on those youths of the Army units and companies who displayed heroism and bravery in the accomplishment of their duties in crushing the counterrevolutionary bands. Comrade Farid Ahmad Mazdak and the general head of the Army's Political Affairs Department did the honors. [passage omitted]

At the end of the ceremony, Brigadier General Zabihollah Ziarmal read the concluding statement of the session and reminded that the results of the session should be conveyed to all personnel. He added that practical measures should be taken for the removal of shortcomings and defects by holding sessions of the young activists and primary youth organizations.

The session concluded with the playing of the DRA national anthem. [passage omitted]

Protocol Signed With USSR for Exploring Oil

BK200324 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol providing for cooperation in economic, scientific, and technical fields for the development of oil industry. The areas identified for cooperation include drilling, exploration of hydrocarbons in Cambay and Kaveri basins and West Bengal. The long term protocol, which will be in operation till the end of the century, was signed in New Delhi today. It provides for carrying out seismic surveys in the Himalayan foothills, Cambay, Kaveri, Tripura, and West Bengal.

The protocol was signed by the minister for petroleum and natural gas, Mr Brahm Dutt, and the visiting Soviet minister for oil industry, Mr V.A. Dinkov.

Pakistan Said Not To Support Terrorist Activity

BK231500 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Commentary by Political Commentator S.C. Bhatt]

[Text] Past experience of agreements reached and accords signed which later turned out to be scraps of paper would make many people react cautiously to the latest Indo-Pakistan agreement on terrorism and related problems. Senior civil servants of the two countries met in Lahore, the graceful Pakistani city close to the Indian border, over the weekend. The talks ended on an optimistic note because Pakistan has agreed that it does not and will not provide any support to terrorist activity directed against India.

The talks were held against the backdrop of the mounting evidence of such support from Pakistan to the terrorists in the Punjab State of India, which lies close to Pakistan. From time to time India has furnished this evidence to the authorities in Islamabad. The evidence is in the form of the names of places and persons in Pakistan connected with the training of the terrorists and the details of the arms supplied to them to carry out acts of violence and destruction in India. The confessions of some of these men caught while trying to cross back into India after receiving training in Pakistan camps have also been cited in this connection. At the talks in Lahore, the Indian delegation showed videotapes of the Pakistan-aided terrorist activities. Only recently the police in Punjab have captured a notorious terrorist, Dhanna Singh, who is a member of a five-man high powered committee directing violent actions. He gave vivid details to the interrogators of the training and arming by Pakistan of different terrorist groups. He also told the police how Pakistan was withholding arms to pressurize the terrorist gangs to unite under a single leadership. Reports from the Canadian media speak of some Sikhs from Canada carrying on anti-Indian activities from Pakistani soil and receiving the necessary encouragement from the authorities there. These reports tell us how for 2 years running the group laid its hands on Indian diplomats accompanying Sikh pilgrims to their holy places in Pakistan.

The Indian Government has plenty more of the evidence which it would not like to publish for fear of revealing the sources. In spite of these developments, India agreed to talk things over with the Pakistani authorities. The Lahore talks seemed to have gone well from that point of view, and for the first time there is an agreement on checking terrorism, especially the one stemming from Pakistani support, against India.

The two countries have also agreed to set up a joint mechanism with solemn and binding obligations on a reciprocal basis against allowing the use of their respective territories for terrorist activities against the other country.

As a leader of the Indian delegation, the Union Home Ministry's permanent secretary, Mr C. G. Somiah, said on return home much would depend on the followup action. In other words, is this agreement going to be different from its predecessors? Will it be really carried out in letter and spirit? If that happens and the terrorists in Punjab are cut off from their sanctuaries and arms supplies in Pakistan, the results will be obvious pretty soon.

The two delegations are naturally concerned with the issue of terrorism primarily, although the Pakistani official media at the outset tried to play down the terrorism part. The talks also dealt with the problems of illegal border crossings, smuggling, and drug trafficking. Recently, in Pakistan's premier city of Karachi, some 200 people were killed in 3 days of group violence. It showed that drugs are being freely sold. They are also being smuggled into India for illegal exports to the advanced countries. On this question too, both countries have agreed to take effective measures.

Breakaway Akali Dal Leader Arrested

BK240303 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] In Punjab, the acting president of the breakaway group of the Akali Dal, Mr Surjan Singh Thakedar, was arrested yesterday near Ropar. He has been arrested for apprehension of breach of peace.

Normalcy 'Fast Returning' to South Goa

BK240337 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] South Goa is fast returning to normalcy. No untoward incident has been reported since last night. The inspector general of police told our Panaji correspondent this morning that all road blockades have been cleared and government buses will ply as usual.

Violent Incidents Result in 10 Deaths in Tripura

BK230917 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] In Tripura, 10 persons were killed last night by TNV [Tripura National Volunteer] extremists at (Malbasa) in Amarpur Subdivision of the South District. The state chief minister, Mr Nripen Chakraborty, told our Agartala correspondent this morning that among the victims were a 4 year-old child and a 70

year-old man. Two state ministers have rushed to the spot. The inspector general of police with additional forces has also gone to (Malbasa).

The speaker of the Tripura legislative assembly had to adjourn the house till 1400 [0830 GMT] today as all the opposition members shouted and raised slogans demanding the resignation of the left-front government. They said the government has failed to protect the lives and property of the people and also did not declare TNV as an unlawful organization.

Earlier, the Congress-I member, Mrs (Maharani Bibhu Devi), and two other independent members served notices of adjournment motion separately for discussion about the killing of 10 people at (Malbasa). When the speaker disallowed the adjournment motion, the opposition members sat on the floor and shouted slogans. The house could not transact any business in the first half.

Strike Called in Protest

BK240343 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] In Tripura, a 24-hour bundh [strike] is being observed today in protest against the killing of 10 persons by TNV extremists at Malbasa on Monday [22 December]. The bundh has been called by the Tripura Pradesh [state] Congress-I and is supported by the Tripura Upajati Jaba Samit. In a press release issued in Agartala, the state government has appealed to the people to maintain peace and to oppose the bundh.

The inspector general of police told our Agartala correspondent his morning that 19 persons have been arrested by the police in connection with the killings. The chief minister, Mr Nripen Chakraborty, told the assembly yesterday that there will be no compromise with the TNV extremists and the government is determined to put down extremist activities in the state.

'Normal Life' Affected

BK240955 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] In Tripura, normal life has been affected by the 24-hour statewide bundh [strike] which began this morning. Most of the shops and business establishments remained closed. The Tripura Road Transport Corporation buses are not plying because of picketing. The Indian Airlines operated flights normally. The bundh did not affect the proceedings of the state assembly although the entire opposition stayed away. Quoting police sources, our Agartala correspondent reports that attendance in state government offices was partial. No untoward incident has been reported from anywhere in the state. As already reported the bundh has been called by the Tripura Pradesh [State] Congress-I and supported by the Tripura Upajati Yuwa Samiti to protest against Monday's [22 December] killings by TNV extremists at (Malbasa).

Thirty-seven persons belonging to Congress-I, including the leader of the opposition, Mr Sudhir Majumdar, have been taken into custody for picketing. The inspector general of police told our Agartala correspondent this morning that 24 persons have been arrested in connection with Monday's killings. One of the seriously injured persons in the incident died of injuries in an Agartala hospital last night taking the death toll to 11.

'Terrorists', Suspected Pakistani Spy Arrested

BK231706 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] The Border Security Force [BSF] personnel have apprehended two terrorists and a suspected Pakistani spy in Punjab during the past 24 hours. The two terrorists with 12 bore guns and some cartridges were arrested in the Gurdaspur sector while a person suspected to be working for Pakistan intelligence was arrested in Ludhiana District.

Suspected 'Terrorist' Killed in Amritsar

BK221323 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] In Punjab, a suspected terrorist was killed in an exchange of fire with a police party in Kalra sector of Amritsar District last night. A police party on nakabandi [to stop entry in a place] duty was fired upon when it challenged two scooter-borne armed terrorists. One of them was killed when police returned the fire. The other managed to escape. One revolver, ten cartridges, two kilograms of opium, and a scooter were recovered by the police.

Junejo on Karachi Situation, Outside Involvement

BK240830 Karachi Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has said the situation in Karachi has considerably improved and will become normal shortly as a result of the measures taken by the government in consultation with the representatives of various segments of the society. He was talking to newsmen in Islamabad this morning after presiding over the prize distribution ceremony of the first philatelic exhibition of the Economic Cooperation Organization [ECO] in Islamabad.

Replying to a question, he said the involvement of outside elements cannot be ruled out in situations like the recent disturbances in Karachi. He said two persons who resorted to firing in Karachi were captured by the people and investigations against them are underway.

Asked about the next phase of cabinet expansion, the prime minister said there is no hurry and it will take some time. As far as the provincial governments were concerned, he said, the chief ministers enjoyed the confidence of the assembly members. The provincial assemblies are independent and they are free to take any decision they like according to the provisions of the Constitution.

Earlier, speaking at the prize distribution ceremony of the ECO philatelic exhibition, the prime minister expressed Pakistan's resolve to achieve the aims and objectives of the ECO between Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey. Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo expressed his confidence that the organization would emerge as a stable and effective organ to promote economic cooperation and progress of these countries. The prime minister distributed souvenirs, medals, and trophies among the representatives of the ECO members, various organizations, and individuals who took part in the exhibition.

Curfew To Be Relaxed in Karachi 24 Dec

BK231534 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] The curfew will be relaxed in all curfew-bound areas in Karachi except Orangi and Sohrab Goth from 0500 to 2000 [0000-1500 GMT] tomorrow. The curfew will be relaxed in Orangi and Sohrab Goth from 0700-1100 and from 1400-1700 tomorrow.

Economic Commission With PRC Begins 23 Dec

BK231006 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0600 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Leader of the Chinese economic delegation Lu Xuejian called on Finance Minister Mohammad Yasin Khan Watto in Islamabad this morning. Later, the Pakistan-PRC joint economic commission session began in which the Pakistani finance minister and the deputy minister for the Chinese foreign economic relations and trade are leading their respective delegations.

The Radio Pakistan correspondent says the Pakistan-PRC joint committee will review trade and economic relations and the progress made after the last meeting. Various working committees will be set up at the meeting which will make recommendations for further improving the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Agreement Reached To Increase Trade

BK231724 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] China is to import 10,000 tons of cotton from Pakistan. This was stated by the leader of the Chinese delegation, Mr Lu Xuejian at the third session of the Pak-China joint committee for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation which began its meeting in Islamabad today. He commended Pakistan's performance in the economic sector and assured that his country would go ahead in expanding the area of cooperation between the two countries. He said efforts will be made to improve trade relations between the two countries with particular stress on enhancing imports from Pakistan by China so that trade imbalance between the two countries could be removed.

In his address the federal finance minister, Mr Mohammad Yasin Khan Watto, who led the Pakistan side, thanked the people and Government of China for the valuable economic assistance provided to Pakistan over the past (?2) years. He suggested further increase in the quantum of trade between the two countries. He said special stress should be laid on enhancing imports of Pakistani goods into China to remove the imbalance in their 2-way trade. The federal minister briefed the Chinese delegation about the performance of Pakistan's economy which he said have shown the resilience and dynamism.

The Chinese vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Islamabad today. He discussed with the president matters relating to economic cooperation between the two countries.

Talks Termed 'Constructive'

BK240530 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Chinese Vice Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Lu Xuejian has said that China and Pakistan are satisfied with the progress in their economic cooperation. He was addressing a dinner in Islamabad which was hosted in honor of the PRC economic delegation last night. The PRC vice minister said that the Government and people of China want to further develop the friendly relations with Pakistan. He described the current third session of Pakistan-China joint economic committee as constructive, adding that they have exchanged views at the session in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding on economic cooperation and trade between the two countries.

Earlier, Federal Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs Mian Mohammad Yasin Khan Watto said that the friendly relations between the two countries have further strengthened as a result of cooperation in political, economic, scientific, technical,

and cultural fields. He appreciated PRC help for Pakistan's economic progress and expressed the confidence that China will help in achieving Pakistan's Sixth 5-Year Plan targets and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo's 5-point socioeconomic program.

Khomeyni Denies Amnesty Committee Dissolved
LD231139 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, in a decree issued to the members of the amnesty committee [Hey'at-e 'Afv], Imam Khomeyni termed incorrect the comments made by a number of officials concerning the dissolution of that committee. He said that such a dissolution has not taken place. In the decree, the imam of the nation stressed: I recommend that the judiciary willingly assist you all over the country. As before, you must continue your work with care and precision. You should know that you have my support.

The text of the imam's decree to the amnesty committee is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, Your excellencies, hojjat ol-eslams, members of the amnesty committee, God's blessings be upon you. According to reports received, some officials have written certain untrue things about the dissolution of the amnesty committee — which is respected and trusted by yours truly. Such a dissolution has not taken place. Your excellencies should note that such issues, which may hurt our feelings, must not dishearten us, for you work for God and he is satisfied with you.

I recommend that the judiciary willingly assist you all over the country. As before, you must continue your work with care and precision. You should know that you have my support.

May God give us success in the service of Islam and Muslims. Peace and God's blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 23 December 1986

Majlis Speaker on Retaliation 'Without Limits'
LD232054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Our correspondent has sent us the following dispatch on the visit to the flood-stricken regions in Bushehr Province by Speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly Hashemi-Rafsanjani:

[Unidentified correspondent] The imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council Hashemi-Rafsanjani, together with the commanders of the Navy and Air Force, arrived in Bushehr where he was welcomed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Madani, the imam's representative and Friday imam of Bushehr; Sufi, governor-general; clergymen and military and law and order commanders and director generals and heads of departments at midday today.

On his arrival in an interview given to a Central News Unit correspondent he described the purpose of his visit to Bushehr Province as an inspection of the flood-stricken areas and meeting the military and law and order forces stationed in the area.

In connection with the wicked deeds of Saddam's 'Aflaqite [reference to the founder of the Ba'th Party, Michel 'Aflaq] regime in raiding our country's population centers and the Islamic Republic of Iran's decision in that regard, Rafsanjani said: We have been forced to retaliate in similar fashion and unfortunately we had to instruct them to continue retaliation without limits. However, we should mainly respond in a radical fashion to Saddam and we should thereby solve Saddam's problem. It is obvious that so long as he stays these problems will exist for our people and for the Iraqi people. And, thanks to the conference of Iraqi dissidents which we have convened — and maybe one of the reasons for these wicked deeds is to overshadow the reports of this conference — Allah willing, the participants here will clarify Iraq's future tasks and we, too, will bring the war to an auspicious conclusion in accordance with the plan being drawn up.

The imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council, in connection with the people's role in helping the flood victims, said: The most important task for the people is to render assistance, for the government has limited capabilities, but the people themselves and those in the area have capabilities to use to pass through this stage so that the government could have a chance to radically solve the people's problems.

In conclusion, addressing the people of Bushehr in connection with his message about the flood said: My message is the selfsame message of resistance, particularly in these recent incidents and I have come along to express solidarity with the flood victims.

The Central News Unit, Bushehr.

Terms Enemies 'Humiliated'
LD240841 Tehran IRNA in English 0838 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Bushehr, Bushehr Prov., Dec 24, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said here Tuesday night that the Muslim combatants of Iran are determined to remain in the war fronts until they have attained their objectives.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani who was here to inspect the flood stricken areas, also told a large group of people that the Islamic forces' retaliatory attacks were aimed of preventing the Baghdad regime from committing further crimes. However, he stressed, "our main task is to uproot the filthy Iraqi Ba'th Party from the region." The imam's representative to the Supreme Defence Council (SDC), also said that Islam is bound to be victorious and the Iraqi regime will fall.

He said the enemies of the Islamic Republic had become humiliated. "The infidels are now begging us but we will do what is in our interest. The Iranian people have taken their destiny into their own hands and no one can dictate to them what to do."

Meanwhile, in an address upon arrival at Bushehr air base Tuesday, he said that in light of renewed Iraqi attacks on Iranian cities which have martyred hundreds of civilians, Iran will continue reprisals strikes. He added that as long as Saddam exists, problems for the Iranian and Iraqi nations will remain.

On the Conference on Iraqi People's Cooperation, which opened in Tehran Wednesday morning, he said that the Iraqi militant Muslims will decide [the] future of their country. The holding of the conference, he added, may have triggered Iraq's renewed perpetrators of acts of mischief. He hoped that the conference would have a serious effect on the fate of the war.

In another development Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani attended a city council meeting in Bushehr at the governor general's office, Tuesday night. At the meeting Rafsanjani stressed the need for further promotion of cooperatives in the province.

Majlis Speaker's Son 'Fled' to Canada

LD232055 Montreal International Service in English 2000 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] There has been an indication that the son of an important Iranian politician may indeed be in Canada. The Canadian Embassy in Brussels says that it granted a visa to a son of Hashemi-Rafsanjani in July of last year. [as heard]

During the weekend the British newspaper *The Observer* reported that the speaker's eldest son had fled from Belgium to Canada. The newspaper said he has $6 million in profits from the U.S. arms sales to Iran and it said he had gone to Canada to escape an investigation by the Iranian Government.

The name given by the Canadian Embassy in Brussels is not the same as that published in the British newspaper but the man's age is the same. The newspaper speculated that the report of the Iranian parliamentary speaker's son's presence in Canada could be linked to power struggles within Iran's Government.

Kharrazi on War, U.S. Arms Deal, Issues

LD211856 Tehran IRNA in English 1710 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 21, IRNA — Head of Iran's War Information Headquarters (WIH) Kamal Kharrazi said here Sunday that the Islamic Republic will inflict a final blow upon the Iraqi Government anytime the situation is politically ripe in the region. He said Iran's decisive move in the conflict would need a supportive political atmosphere which he said is already shaping up in the region and elsewhere throughout the world.

Kharrazi who was talking at a press conference here said once Baghdad's foreign supporters should discontinue their support for it, and once the world should admit that the ruling regime in Baghdad should be done away with, the situation then would be ripe for the Islamic Republic to bring the war to a successful end.

The WIH head said the internal situatiton in Iraq is fast developing for a change of political system in that country. Kharrazi said all opposition groups and especially Muslim revolutionaries in Iraq are struggling against the ruling government in that country, and that the future political system in Iraq will be naturally mapped out by Iraqi militant groups and not by the Islamic Republic.

Kharrazi indicated, however, that the Islamic Republic has not been fighting in a way for expansionist ambitions and that Iran does not have an eye on even an inch of Iraq's territory. He said any form of a future government in Iraq allowing for the administration of the state affairs by Muslims in that country would be acceptable to the Islamic Republic.

Elsewhere at his meeting with the press the head of the war Information Headquarters criticized Washington for falling in the very trap which it had laid for the Islamic government. Referring to the uninvited visit to Tehran by McFarlane and the fiasco of Washington's clandestine but abortive efforts for resuming relations with Iran, Kharrazi said Washington opted to curry favor from Iran only after the entirety of its plots against the Islamic Revolution had failed.

Kharrazi blasted the United States for pursuing a policy of the stick and the carrot with Iran since the triumph of the Islamic Revolution saying that the United States had opted to somehow reverse its policies in relation with Iran because its hostility with the Islamic Republic had only backfired upon Washington itself.

Asked to comment on the rumoured channeling of the cost of U.S. weapons to the contras in Nicaragua, Kharrazi said the rumour was deliberately published by the Americans with the idea of angering the Soviets and making them think twice on their decision to improve relations with Iran.

The WIH head said in order to establish relations with the Islamic Government, Washington even stooped low and smuggled weapons, for which act it has to answer to the American people. Kharrazi said, however, that the Islamic Republic has never had any problems in procuring weapons or identifying sources. He said the Islamic government can procure weapons from whatsoever source, and can get its needed military hardware "even from [the] Pentagon."

Commenting also on a scheduled conference in Tehran by Iraqi Muslim activists (Dec 24-28) Kharrazi said the conference will aim mainly at devising the form of the future government in Iraq and that it will also review the ways and means for pooling the efforts of all sectors of dissidents and political activists in Iraq.

Kharrazi said seven years after the triumph of the Islalmic Revolution in Iran and as a result of the defeat of all subversive plots against the political system in Iran the world and especially the big powers are only now beginning to recognize Iran as the most powerful country in the region and so try to establish relations with a government which until recently they wanted to stamp out.

Asked also to comment on the 80th OPEC assembly in Geneva last week, Kharrazi said that in the course of the assembly "Iraq showed its teeth to everybody and even to its own supporters at the meeting, but eventually we (Iran) turned out the winner, and Iraq became isolated."

Further Reportage on Visit by French Official

Talks Held on Nuclear Generators

LD232211 Tehran IRNA in English 1730 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 23, IRNA — Visiting French Finance Ministry official Jean Claude Trichet discussed issues concerning the French company Eurodif with head of the Iran's Atomic Energy Organisation (AEO) Reza Amrollahi here Tuesday. During the meeting the two sides also held talks on a French firm which was to build nuclear power generators in Iran. The firm has nothing to do with Tehran-Paris one billion dollar loan dispute.

The contractor was scheduled to build two nuclear power generators at the Karoun River but it abandoned the project after the victory of the Islamic Revolution in 1979.

Trichet heading a delegation arrived here Sunday night for talks on settling the Irano-French financial disputes.

Velayati Receives Official

LD232213 Tehran IRNA in English 1805 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 23, IRNA — Visiting French Economic and Finance Ministry official Jean Claude Trichet conferred with Foreign Minister 'Ali-Akbar Velayati, here Tuesday afternoon. Trichet who is heading a French delegation gave Velayati a verbal message from the Paris government. He also briefed him on the progress of talks between the two countries' officials on finance and economic issues concerning them.

Velayati expressed hope at the meeting that the process of normalization of mutual relations would continue to improve in the interest of the two nations.

The talks are aimed at following up previous meetings held between Iranian and French authorities on resolving a dlrs one-billion loan granted to France by Iran.

The French delegation arrived here Sunday night.

Oil Minister Explains OPEC Session; Prices

LD201850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Oil Minister Aqazadeh returned home this evening after attending the 80th conference of OPEC oil ministers in Geneva. We now draw your attention to his remarks about the outcome of the OPEC session

[Begin recording] [Unidentified questioner] Would you please tell us about the outcome of the session concerning oil prices and oil production?

[Aqazadeh] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Thanks be to God, after 12 days of hard work we managed to achieve some positive and effective objectives, the most important of which is a minimum price of $18 for oil. I will explain the basis of the agreement we signed.

To start with, emphasis was placed in the session on stable prices. All 13 member countries have been told how much they must sell their oil for. This means that there will no longer be a price war, as [word indistinct] announced by OPEC. Consequently, oil prices will be restored to their former level. [words indistinct] Consequently, the production ceiling will be reduced to 15.8 million barrels. In this connection, quotas have been established for all the 13 countries.

As for the nature of the quota, in accordance with the base set for all 13 countries — which will later be made available to the press — Iraq's quota will be 1.2 million barrels. Furthermore, the present 16.239 million barrels have been reduced to 15.8 million barrels. Apart from this, temporary quotas have also been set for various countries for next year. Our quota will, therefore, be 2.255 million barrels and Iraq's temporary quota is to be 1.466 million barrels, of which about 300,000 barrels will be reduced temporarily from the quotas of the member countries other than Iran and loaned to Iraq.

Among other positive points included in the agreement is the stipulation that if we fail to achieve higher prices in the third quarter, then we will reduce our production still further. This was included as a clause in the agreement. The agreement also stresses that within 1 month all [word indistinct] contacts or discounts should be abrogated; that all member countries should observe the prices set for each country. A committee is to be set up in Vienna to monitor the countries' exports. The committee will also be informed of the registered names of the ships used.

Then there is another clause saying that these quotas are temporary; that they do not constitute a basis for the future official quotas of the member countries, unless permanent quotas are established. The agreement also stipulates that the committee will control prices [words indistinct]

We believe that we shall soon reach even higher prices; there is a possibility that in the coming year we might achieve prices higher than $18, considering that, despite the fact that markets are closed today in Europe, OPEC's decision has left its mark: North Sea prices are over $17. As for our own region, the Persian Gulf, prices are around $16. Therefore, there is hope that we might achieve the minimum price within 1 month.

In the meantime, it should be remembered that Iraq refused to sign the agreement concerning the quota set for it; it responded in a similar manner to the fixed prices set for it. In the last session, simply to end the crisis, it was agreed to exclude Iraq for 2 months. However, in the present session Iraq refused to accept the decision on official quotas. In view of the attempts to be made by Saudi Arabia, we hope that within 1 month — the legal grace period set for the signing of the agreement — Iraq will comply with it. Otherwise, Saudi Arabia itself will see to it that Iraq adheres to the agreement. It goes without saying that if the attempt fails, then, in an extraordinary meeting, we shall request Iraq's suspension as an OPEC member. Of course, we raised this issue in no uncertain terms at the session, but since there is a 1 month grace period, we have hopes of seeing Iraq complying with it. Otherwise, we shall seriously try to expel Iraq as an OPEC member.

Iraq is facing a bad situation in the world as well as in the session. The situation is such that during our final meeting last night, which ended in the morning, Iraq had to leave the session because of the serious approaches made by other oil ministers. Therefore, Iraq's situation is not at all satisfactory.[end recording]

KEYHAN Comments on Relations With Sudan

PM231505 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 16 Dec p 18

[Editorial by Yusef Gharavi: "Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the Necessity of Reviewing Sudan's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] According to news and information, elected Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is expected to visit Iran to hold talks about various matters of mutual interest with high-level officials of the Islamic Republic. There is no doubt that this visit is important because it is the first trip by a high-level political delegation of that country to Iran since the success of the Islamic Revolution.

In reality, there is plenty to discuss between the two sides, considering the situation in the region and world events, which all somehow affect relations between Iran and Sudan. We must also consider the hostile position of the Numayri military regime vis-a-vis the Islamic Revolution, which we will discuss later.

On the other hand, the visit to Iran by the prime minister of Africa's largest country shows Iran's diplomatic status on the African Continent. Because of regional conditions, fundamental changes have occurred in the positions taken by some Arab and African nations. The latter may have come under pressure from reactionary Arab monarchies and local and international supporters of Saddam and so face problems because they wish to have balanced and neutral relations with Islamic Iran. This trip by the Sudanese prime minister will help considerably in this regard.

In reality, under the Numayri dictatorship Sudan was one of the few countries in the Middle East that started to plot right from the beginning of the Islamic Revolution alongside the two Western and Eastern blocs and their regional lackeys and took part in all sorts of counterrevolutionary plans to stop the spread of Islamic ideology in Sudan.

From another viewpoint we can take a hurried look at the now-defunct Numayri regime's close relations with Iraq and the Saddam regime. The aim was to prevent an Iranian victory and to stop the spread of the Islamic Republic's ideological influence within Islamic circles in neighboring countries.

The Al-Mahdi coalition government's adoption of a neutral policy toward the issue of Iraq's imposed war against Iran is to be considered a major achievement. But the Sudanese prime minister's visit to Tehran is also a good opportunity to tell him the full truth and show him documents concerning the Iraqi aggression and the apparent chain of plots by the various enemies of the revolution. We must tell him about the nation's and the warriors' 7-year resistance in the face of attempts by world aggression to secure major changes in Sudan's foreign policy with regard to the Islamic Republic.

It must also be added that the Muslim Sudanese masses found out many truths about the Islamic Revolution, especially after the 15 May 1985 revolt which toppled the Numayri regime and brought a coalition government to power. During the Numayri regime there was a serious effort to stop the spread of such truths. This is why, today, the people of Sudan and the political circles in that country seriously condemn the one-sided policies of Numayri in his support for Iraq in its aggression against Iran. They condemn the deployment of Sudanese soldiers in the war — which, according to Islamic circles in Sudan, was done secretly and forcefully.

In any case, the talks at the conference table will focus on international issues, the issues of the African Continent, and the Middle East crisis — especially Lebanon, the Persian Gulf war, and bilateral relations. But it is expected that the talks will center mostly on political, military, and economic problems faced by Sudan, especially now that the southern Sudanese separatist rebels are putting increasing pressure on the central government, relying on arms delivered by some neighboring nations such as Ethiopia.

Concerning this issue, it must be said that threats by the southern rebels against Sudan's oil-rich areas caused U.S. and Italian companies to leave this area, disrupting oil production. This means that the Sudanese Government is facing enormous financial difficulties because it was relying on its minimal oil exports as its second-most important source of revenue after cotton in order to pay back its staggering foreign loans to the World Bank and various countries.

In addition to all this, Sudan's economy has deteriorated considerably with the spread of drought and famine, as compared to the flourishing of its agriculture in the last decade. This is especially true when the country's farming depends totally on gifts from the sky in the western areas — which puts the sector in danger and under unexpected threats. In the midst of all this Sudan is taking care of millions of tent refugees from Ethiopia and Somalia who have been forced to leave their own countries because of civil war and pressures exerted on them by their local regimes. Sudan does not have the financial resources to house these refugees who are worsening the famine situation. This is a major problem for the Sudanese.

The political situation and the formation of the parties that make up the present coalition government are also worthy of note. The local Ba'th Party supporting Iraq uses large political and propaganda facilities, backed by influential Egyptian and Iraqi circles, to sully the image of the Islamic Revolution among the Muslim masses. They have even sent some representatives to the local parliament. The Islamic parties, especially those which are called fundamentalist, are facing more pressure from the secularist parties remaining from the Numayri days. In this regard we must keep in mind the trip to Iraq last October by the head of Sudan's Leadership Council — equivalent to a president — which was accompanied perhaps under pressure of the circles mentioned in order to establish excellent relations between the two countries.

However, what is important at this stage is the unsparing aid given to Sudan by the Islamic Republic to help that country with its enormous problems. In this regard we must recall the Iranian

petroleum experts and engineers who are now working in the dangerous areas of southern Sudan, replacing the foreign companies in charge of oil exploration and training Sudanese personnel.

In addition to this, Iran's material and financial aid to the famine victims in Sudan has lifted a huge load from the Sudanese Government's shoulders.

Without a doubt, strengthening political and economic relations with a country like Sudan, which has just emerged from the clutches of the Numayri dictatorship, is in the general direction of the Islamic Revolution's goals.

There are many grounds for further cooperation and expansion of relations, but what is important is the outcome of Al-Mahdi's trip to Tehran, because of his country's position with regard to the imposed war. Strengthening its relations with Islamic Iran and coordination in bilateral views with regard to regional and international issues must, without a doubt, create some basic changes in Sudan's foreign policy. Although we must wait for the future and see the results of events, the realization of the abovementioned conditions promise expanded relations and strengthened ties in the future, following the Al-Mahdi trip.

FRG Envoy Apologizes for Frankfurt Incident

NC240644 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the FRG ambassador met yesterday with our Foreign Ministry's director general for political affairs in the Americas and European countries. During this meeting the FRG ambassador stated that according to international law his government is responsible for safeguarding the security of the Islamic Republic of Iran's delegations in the FRG. He said that necessary instructions have been given to competent officials, and it is hoped that a recent incident will not be repeated.

Referring to the recent attack on the Islamic Republic's consulate in Frankfurt, the FRG ambassador noted the statement by the FRG's deputy foreign minister for political affairs, in which an official apology was extended for the behavior of the Frankfurt police. The envoy said he had been charged by his government with repeating this apology, asking the Islamic Republic's officials not to let such incidents affect bilateral relations and expressing hope that these relations can grow.

UN Envoy Caught in Iraqi Bombing Raids

LD231851 Tehran IRNA in English 1745 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Bakhtaran, Dec 23, IRNA — Iraqi aircraft twice raided this western border city as head of the UN fact-finding team Lieutenant Colonel Muller Fimbeck was inspecting residential sites bombed earlier by Iraqi planes Sunday and Tuesday. The UN envoy and his accompanying delegation were hastily transferred to a safe shelter during the renewed enemy air raids on the city which could be interpreted as self-confessions of the Baghdad regime to its inhuman crimes. The intruding aircraft dropped cluster and incendiary bombs.

During his visit, a local Iranian official showed Fimbeck a list which included the names of 133 martyrs of Sunday's Iraqi bombing of the city. The UN envoy who narrowly escaped the Iraqi air raid, also visited a school bombed by Iraqi warplanes on Sunday where he took photographs of blood stains of martyred and wounded students as well as sites hit by enemy cluster bombs.

Colonel Fimbeck inspected residential areas bombed at 05:25 hours GMT Tuesday where he was informed that 23 innocent women and men were martyred and 40 houses destroyed. He also visited some local hospitals where he met people wounded in the Iraqi raids.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqi Economic Centers Bombed

LD240756 Tehran IRNA in English 0752 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 24, IRNA — The Iranian Air Force fighter-bombers bombed military and economic centers of the city of Diyanah, in northern Iraq Wednesday morning, said a Joint Staff command communique. The air raid was carried out at 04:37 hours GMT during which these centers were heavily pounded. The Iranian Air Force pilots returned to base safely after successfully carrying out mission.

Iraqi Aircraft Attack Iraqi Ship

LD241149 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] The ship *Ibn Al Beitar* was attacked by intruding Iraqi aircraft yesterday near the Iranian coast. According to an IRNA report, on 24 November 1985 this ship, which was carrying goods of use to the war capability of the Iraqi regime, was seized by the Iranian Navy and was conducted to one of the southern ports of our country.

In the course of yesterday's attack, heavy damage was inflicted on the *Ibn Al Beitar* — which is registered in Iraq, sailing under the cover of the United Arab Shipping Company.

IRGC, Kurdish Operations Viewed

LD241146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] The central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] announced the Zionist enemy launched an attack in order to recapture the (Babauhkah), (Qashaqar), and (Uzmana) Heights in the Dahuk Province of Iraq which are occupied by the forces of the Iraqi Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] and forces of the Ramadan headquarters, the center for irregular operations of IRGC Ground Forces.

Following this attack, backed by the Zionist enemy's helicopters, tanks, and artillery fire, the forces of the Iraqi KDP and Rama-

dan combatants, during an intense clash with the enemy forces, crushed and warded off their attack, and the Zionist enemy was forced to retreat after suffering heavy losses and casualties.

During these operations, only along the two axes of (Darrah Kaki) and (Dim), in the northern regions of the Iraqi Kurdistan, the Zionist enemy lost 60 men and 80 of his troops were wounded. Seven of his vehicles and one armored personnel carrier were destroyed.

On the basis of another report, the KDP Peshmerga, with the cooperation of the Ramadan headquarters forces, during an operation in retaliation for the attack by the Zionist enemy on the village of (Nuhuk), attacked the forces deployed in the (Baskah) and (Darluk) camps, and a military center in Zakhu; they occupied the (Darluk) camp until the following morning. A large number of the Zionist enemy troops were killed in this camp. During this operation, the combatants of Islam attacked the headquarter of the (Darluk) battalion, the military base of (Kamdasht), and another military base in this region and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

On the basis of the same report, the Corps of Islam, by organizing a series of ambush operations along the 'Amadiyah-(Darluk) highway, killed a large number of the Iraqi troops and captured intact an Iraqi Army vehicle that was loaded with ammunition.

Communique No 2,693

LD221622 Tehran IRNA in English 1541 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 22, IRNA — Monday civilians were martyred and wounded when intruding Iraqi warplanes bombed residential areas in Islamabad-e Gharb, Bakhtaran Province, at 07:20 hours GMT monday, said a military communique here.

Communique Number 2,693 released by the Joint Staff Command of Iran's Armed Forces said that heavy Iranian long range artillery fire began to hit Iraqi economic, industrial, and military targets along Iraq's eastern border with Iran at 16:30 hours GMT Sunday inflicting substantial losses on them.

The ongoing Iranian shelling of enemy targets are in retaliation for Iraqi air raids on residential areas in Iran, the communique said.

The military communique furthermore said that exchange of artillery fire continued in the southern fronts Saturday raging somewhat more heavily in Kushk operational region as a result of which Iraqi troops sustained considerable casualties and losses and enemy tank fire was silenced. Enemy engineering operations were also checked.

In the western fronts, the communique said, parts of Iraqi fortifications were destroyed and enemy supply centers heavily damaged by Iranian artillery fire Saturday.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces shelled Iraqi positions in parts of the southern and western fronts Saturday killing a number of enemy soldiers and destroying several enemy vehicles, according to the communique.

Elsewhere, the Joint Staff Communique said that Iraqi soldiers suffered substantial casualties and losses and their engineering operations were halted in Marivan, Hajj 'Umran, and Sar Dasht, northwestern fronts, when their positions and supply routes came under Iranian artillery fire.

Communique No 2,694

LD231701 Tehran IRNA in English 1632 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 23, IRNA — At least 60 civilians were martyred and 190 others wounded when Iraqi warplanes bombed the western Iranian city of Bakhtaran at 05:25, 09:30, and 12:20 hours GMT Tuesday, said a military communique here.

Communique Number 2,694 released by the Joint Staff Command of Iran's Armed Forces said that Iraqi warplanes also bombed Eslamabad-e Gharb in Bakhtaran Province, at 12:40 hours GMT Tuesday inflicting some casualties and losses.

Iraq's military and industrial centers in the eastern Iraqi cities of 'Ali al-Gharb and al-Miqdadiyah were heavily bombed by Iranian jet fighters at 09:35 and 11:40 hours GMT Tuesday. The fighters after inflicting substantial losses on enemy industrial and military targets returned safely to bases, the communique said.

The military communique said that three ground-to-ground missiles were fired at three Iraqi industrial units in the southern Iraqi city of Basra at 11:30 hours GMT Sunday inflicting heavy losses on them.

The military communique said that three Iraqi gun boats attempting to sail out of Khawr 'Abdallah waterway in the northern tip of the Persian Gulf were shelled and sunk by Iranian naval forces early Monday. The Joint Staff communique furthermore said that heavy Iranian long range artillery fire hit [word indistinct] military and industrial centers along Iraq's eastern border inflicting irreparable losses on them.

An undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed and large parts of enemy fortifications destroyed in Hajj 'Umran and Marivan operational theaters, northwestern fronts, when Iranian forces shelled bases, headquarters, and supply routes of Ba'thist troops, the communique said.

Exchange of artillery fire between Iranian Muslim combatants and Iraqi troops continued in Ilam and Bakhtaran border fronts Monday with the former holding the upper hand. The artillery duels raged more heavily in Ab Rayan and Naft-e Shah operational regions.

A convoy of Iraqi patrols attempting to infiltrate Iranian positions in Nahr 'Anbar, southern fronts, Monday sustained some casualties and was forced to flee under Iranian artillery fire, said the military communique.

Elsewhere, the communique said, Iranian forces shelled an Iraqi amoured unit in Yabis operational region, southern fronts, Monday killing a number of enemy troops and destroying some tanks of theirs.

Iraqi troops suffered heavy casualties and losses and their engineering operations were halted in Basra and Pich-e Angizeh, southern fronts, Monday by Iranian artillery fire.

Movements of Iraqi motorized columns were checked in the western operational theaters of Mehran and Kani-Sheykh Monday. Iranian forces also silenced enemy fire in Panjwin, northwestern fronts over the same period.